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PATENT APPLICATION

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Inventor(s): Bruce Neil CAMPBELL et al.

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Group Art Unit: 2163

Title: Auto-Updating Reader Program for Document Files

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Commissioner For Patents
PO Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

TRANSMITTAL OF REPLY BRIEF

Transmitted herewith is the Reply Brief with respect to the Examiner's Answer mailed on 2008-Oct-03.

This Reply Brief is being filed pursuant to 37 CFR 1.193(b) within two months of the date of the Examiner's Answer.

(Note: Extensions of time are not allowed under 37 CFR 1.136(a))

(Note: Failure to file a Reply Brief will result in dismissal of the Appeal as to the claims made subject to an expressly stated new ground rejection.)

No fee is required for filing of this Reply Brief.

If any fees are required please charge Deposit Account 08-2025.

Respectfully submitted,

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Before the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences

For: Auto-Updating Reader Program for Document Files			
Appellants Bruce Neil CAMPBELL <i>et al.</i>		Attorney Docket No.: 200314238-1	
Serial No.: 10/823,470 (4587)	Filed: 2004-Apr-13	Art Unit: 2163	Examiner: Wilson LEE

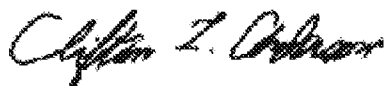
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PO Box 1450
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Reply Brief

(Identification Page)

This Reply Brief is in response to the Examiner's Answer of 2008-Oct-03 in the above-identified patent application. As the Examiner's Answer clarifies the Examiner's arguments in some respects, this Reply Brief takes the form of an Appeal Brief, removing now irrelevant arguments and updating certain sections. A new subsection has been added to the Arguments section of the Appeal Brief, providing itemized responses to the arguments in the Examiner's Answer.

Respectfully submitted
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REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real parties in interest are

Hewlett-Packard Company, a Delaware corporation; and

Hewlett-Packard Development Company, L.P., a Texas limited partnership and wholly owned affiliate of Hewlett-Packard Company, and assignee of record of the rights of appellants.

RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

None.

There are no related appeals or interferences.

STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1-10 are pending in the application.

Claims 1-10 are rejected.

The rejections of Claims 1-10 are on appeal.

STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

An amendment was offered after the Notice of Appeal in an attempt to remove issues on appeal. The Examiner declined to enter this amendment. All amendments submitted prior to the Notice of Appeal have been entered.

SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

SUMMARY OVERVIEW

Many computer programs are sold with electronic versions of manuals and other documentation, e.g., in Adobe's "portable document format" (pdf). However, after a customer acquires the program and documentation, updated versions of the documentation may become available. The present invention makes it easy for a user to obtain the most-recent version of such documentation.

The present invention provides for including in the original version of the documentation a link to a remote update site. The user would access the original documentation on the user's computer and activate the link, which would access the updated version on a remote network site (e.g., the program vendor's update site). The updated version could then be downloaded to the user's computer for convenient access by the user.

The specification describes two variants of the invention. In the first variant, the accessed updated version is the most recent documentation for the most-recent version (40A, Fig. 1) of the host application. In the second variant, the accessed updated version is the most-recent document (40B) for the local version of the host application. In either variant, updated document 40 represents a copy of the updated document that has been downloaded from network site 37 to compute 11.

The downloading occurs at step S4 of method M1, flow-charted in Fig. 1. Prior to step S4, the updated version of the document exists on network site 37 as a document 40A or 40B but not on computer 11. After completion of step S4, the updated document is present on computer 11

at 40. Thus, depending on the time frame (pre- vs. post- download), an updated version of the document may or may not exist on computer 11 concurrently with its existence on network site 37.

Concise Explanation of Independent Claim 1

1. *(Previously presented)* A computer system (11, Fig. 1, paragraph 17, page 4, lines 9-18) comprising:

computer-readable media (15, Fig. 1, paragraph 17, page 4, lines 9-18),
a computer-executable reader program (13, Fig. 1, paragraph 18, page 4, lines 19-24) for rendering information in a computer-readable document file (original version 20, updated version 40, Fig. 1, paragraph 19, page 4, line 25 to page 5, line 4) in human-cognizable form, said reader program being stored on said computer-readable media, said reader program including

a document parser (33, Fig. 2, paragraph 18, page 4, lines 19-24) for identifying a remote network location (37, Fig. 1) on a remote network site not including said computer system and specified by an original version (20, Fig. 1, paragraph 19, page 4, line 25 to page 5, line 4) of said document file stored on said computer system,

a network interface (39, Fig. 2, paragraph 19, page 4, lines 25-26) for accessing (S4, Figs. 1 and 3, paragraphs 22-24) an updated version (40, in its pre-download location represented at 40A and 40B, paragraphs 22-24, page 6, line 1 to page 7, line 4) of said document file via said network location, and

a renderer (45, Fig. 2, paragraph 19, page 5, lines 7-9) for causing information in said updated version (40, in its post-down load location on computer 11 as depicted in Fig. 1) to be rendered (S5, Figs. 1 and 3, paragraphs 23-24) in human-cognizable form.

Concise Explanation of Dependent Claim 2

Claim 2 depends from independent Claim 1 and further requires that said reader program further includes a host interface (31, Fig. 2, paragraph 18, page 4, lines 19-21) for receiving a help request (S1, Figs. 1 and 3, paragraph 20, page 5, lines 10-16) from a local version of a host application (17, Fig. 1, paragraphs 17 and 18, page 4, lines 12-21), said document file being a help file for said host application, said updated version (40A, Fig. 1, paragraph 21, page 5, lines 22-25) of said document file being a more-recent version of said help file for a more-recent version of said host application.

Concise Explanation of Independent Claim 6

Independent Claim 6 relates to a computer-implemented method (M1, Fig. 2, paragraphs 20-26) comprising:

accessing (S2A, Fig. 3, paragraph 20, page 5, lines 10-21) an original version (20, Fig. 1, paragraph 20, page 5, lines 16-21) of a document file stored on a computer system (11, Fig. 1, paragraph 17, page 4, lines 9-14), said original version of said document file specifying a network location (37, Fig. 1, paragraphs 18 and 19, page 4, line 19-page 5, line 4);

accessing (S4, Figs. 1 and 3, paragraphs 22-24) an updated version (40 in its pre-download location represented, depending on the variation implemented, at 40A or 40B) of said document file via said network location, said updated version having updated information, said updated version being stored on a remote network site (37, Fig. 1, paragraph 19) not including said computer system; and

rendering (S6, Fig. 3, paragraphs 23 and 24, page 6, line 12 to page 7, line 4) said updated information in human-cognizable form.

GROUND OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED

All outstanding grounds of rejection are to be reviewed. These grounds are set forth below.

- 1) Claims 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112 for failing to comply with the enablement requirement.
- 2) Claims 1-10 are rejected for anticipation by U.S. Patent Publication 2004/0246946 to Nelson et al., "Nelson" herein.

ARGUMENTS

[01] ARGUMENTS FOR REVERSING REJECTIONS FOR FAILURE OF ENABLEMENT

[02] For the purposes of this ground of rejection, the claims are divided into two groups: Group 1 includes independent Claim 1 and its dependents, Claims 2-5; and Group 2 includes independent Claim 6 and its dependents, Claims 7-10.

[03] GROUP 1: CLAIMS 1-5

[04] The final action argues the following.

In claim 1, line 7-10, “a document parser for identifying a remote network location on a remote network site not including said computer system, and specified by an original version of said document file stored on said computer system” has not been taught or disclosed in the specification to enable one skilled in the art to make/use the invention.

[05]

[06] The final action does not elaborate here in what respect the claims are not enabled. In another section of the Final Action, “Response to Arguments”, the Examiner indicates that he believes the language “remote network site not including said computer system” conflicts with the disclosure. Of course, if the claims are interpreted in a manner that is inconsistent with the specification, there will be problems with enablement.

[07] If, however, the claims are interpreted as intended and according to their plain meaning, there is no problem with enablement. In the claims, the phrase “not including said computer system” is intended to make explicit what is implicit in the term “remote”. The phrase refers to the relationship between the claimed computer system and a remote network site, to wit: a “remote” site is one that does not include the user computer system. In other words, if the “remote” site included the user computer system, then it would not be “remote”.

[08] Indirectly, the phrase “not including said computer system” indicates where an updated version of a document can be found; it is not a statement about where the updated version cannot be found (which is how the Examiner appears to interpret the phrase). Claim 1 should be interpreted in accordance with its plain meaning and in a manner consistent with the specification. If that is done, the rejections of Claims 1-5 for lack of enablement should be reversed.

[09] GROUP 2: CLAIMS 6-10

[10] Regarding Claims 6-10 the arguments for the rejection for lack of enablement are as follows.

In claim 6, lines 8-9, “said updated version having updated information said updated version being stored, on a remote network site not including said computer system” has not been taught or disclosed in the specification to enable one skilled in the art to make/use the invention.

[11]

[12] The section of the Final Action dealing with the 112 rejection does not specifically point out an aspect of this claim language that is not enabled. However, from another section of the Final Action, namely, the

Response to Arguments, it is clear that the Examiner is interpreting Claim 6 in a manner that is inconsistent with the specification. If Claim 6 is interpreted in accordance with its plain meaning and in a manner consistent with the specification, there is no problem with enablement.

[13] What the Claim 6 language at issue requires is:

[14] 1) a network site;

[15] 2) a computer system that is not included in the network site;

[16] 3) an updated version (of a document) on the network site.

[17] Nothing in Claim 6 precludes the updated version from being somewhere other than the network site concurrently or at a different time. In particular, the specification makes it clear that the updated version is initially on the network site and not on the computer system, but then the updated version is downloaded to the computer system so that it would be on the network site and the computer system concurrently.

[18] The final action appears to read the claim language in an ungrammatical way. The Final Action states on page 2 the following.

The

disclosure does not disclose any document parser for identifying a remote network location on a remote network site not including the computer system, which excluding the existence of the document parser or original version of document in the computer

[19] system.

[20] Claim 6 does not require *excluding* the existence of the original version of the document in the computer system. Claim 6 requires the original version of the document to be on the computer system. Claim 6

requires the updated version of the document to be on the network site. Claim 6 does not preclude the updated version from also being on the computer system. In practice, the updated version is not on the computer system before it is downloaded and is on the updated version after it is downloaded.

[21] The Examiner appears to believe that the fact that updated document 40 is stored at computer 11 is inconsistent with Claim 6. Thus, the Final Action concludes

As shown above, it clearly indicates that the updated document 40 is stored at
[22] the computer 11 as well.

[23] Appellants believe the Examiner may be ignoring the dimension of time. When the update file is first accessed, it is located on the network site and not on the computer. When the updated file is rendered, the copy that is rendered can be on the computer system as depicted in Fig. 1. In any event, the claim language does not require the updated document to be excluded from the computer system. The claim language merely requires that the computer system be excluded from the network location, as is the situation depicted in Fig. 1.

[24] Whatever the actual reason for the Examiner's misinterpretation, it is error to interpret the claim in a manner inconsistent with the specification. If Claims 6-10 are interpreted in a manner that is in accordance with their plain meanings and that is consistent with the specification, there is no basis for arguing lack of enablement. Accordingly, the rejections of Claims 6-10 for lack of enablement should be reversed.

[25] ARGUMENTS FOR REVERSING REJECTIONS FOR ANTICIPATION

[26] For the purposes of this ground of rejection, the claims are divided into three groups: Group 1 includes independent Claim 1 and dependent Claims 4 and 5; Group 2 includes Claims 2 and 3; and Group 3 includes independent Claim 6 and its dependents, Claims 7-10.

[27] OVERVIEW

[28] The present invention is directed to ensuring a user accessing a document file accesses the most recent update of that file. Nelson is directed to providing browser access to an IP phone. Obviously, Nelson has little to do with the present invention. The issue is whether the language used by Appellants to define their invention happens to read on the very different invention taught by Nelson. It turns out that there is some correspondence to between claim elements and elements disclosed by Nelson. However, the correspondence is only partial. Not all claim elements correspond to elements disclosed by Nelson; for example, Nelson does not disclose the claimed updated version of a document file. Also, elements disclosed by Nelson are not disclosed in the claimed combination; for example, Nelson discloses a browser and an index or home page document file, but the browser does not access the index or home page document file. Instead, the browser sends a message to a server that responds with a message that is rendered by the browser. Thus, the Final Action fails to establish that Nelson teaches all the claim limitations. Accordingly, the rejections for anticipation should be reversed.

[29] The Examiner's Answer makes it clear that the rejections for anticipation are based on mapping the claimed document file to a company home page, and the claimed document parser to a browser. However the limitations regarding where the claimed document file is stored and what it contains are not disclosed by Nelson. In lieu of a disclosure, the Examiner's Answer relies on personal observations by the Examiner to justify a conclusion of inherency. For example, no authoritative support is provided for the assertions that all company home pages are updated, nor for the assertion that all company home pages specify their URL. In the absence of any authoritative support for the inherency arguments, the rejections for anticipation should be reversed.

[30] GROUP 1: CLAIMS 1, 4 and 5

[31] Updated Version

[32] Claim 1 requires an “updated version of said document file”. The Final Action asserts this limitation is met as follows.

(Note: updated version is interpreted as a version of the index or home page which is accessed by the client after the first time. The server then constructs an HTTP response message upon receiving the client's request. Company's home page is always updated

[33] periodically)

[34] Note that this excerpt does not refer to any figures or text, as there is nothing in the figures or text corresponding to the claimed updated version. While Nelson does mention a company home page, Nelson does not appear to teach that it is updated, periodically or otherwise. Nelson, paragraph 53, mentions updates to the contents of an IP phone, but not updates to a company's index or home page. The Examiner's Answer does not dispute these two points.

[35] While effectively conceding that Nelson does not explicitly disclose updating a company home page, the Examiner's Answer argues that the updating is *inherent*. The Examiner's presents two examples of home pages (only one of them belonging to a company, as the Patent Office is not a company) that have dynamic elements that would suggest updating. However, the fact that one or two or even most company home pages are updated does not mean that it is inherent in a company home page that it

be updated. It is, in fact, possible to create a company home page and never update it. In other words, updating is not inherent in a disclosure of a company home page. **Since updating the company home page is not disclosed by Nelson or inherent in Nelson's disclosure, the rejection of Claims 1, 4, and 5 for anticipation should be reversed.**

[36] Original Version

[37] Claim 1 requires "an original version of said document file stored on said computer system". The Final Action finds this limitation met as follows.

(Note: original version

is interpreted as a version of the index or home page which it is accessed by the client for the first time, paragraphs 0031-0034) of said document file (html file) stored on the computer system (the Cache or RAM at the computer inherently stores the web page temporarily for display);

[38]

[39] Nelson, paragraph 31, discloses a company home page that qualifies as a document file stored on the company's http server. The issue is whether this file is also stored on the claimed computer system. Nelson does not disclose that the company home page is stored on the claimed computer system. Instead, Nelson discloses that the web server constructs a message including data that is transferred. It is the message and not the document file itself that is received by the client computer, as is evident from Nelson, paragraph 33.

[40] [0033] When the server receives the message, it authenticates the browser to see whether the user has access rights to this server (for public Web sites, generally anyone is allowed access). If the user has access rights, the server searches to determine whether the requested content (or the index page, if no specific content has been requested) exists on the server. The server then constructs an HTTP response message. A response statement is located at the beginning of the message and describes the HTTP version that the response will take, as well as the status of the client's request (such as `404` meaning the requested content was not found, `401` meaning the user was not authorized for the request, or `200` meaning the request was successful and the requested data is included in the message).
(*Nelson, paragraph 33*)

[41] The Examiner's Answer does not dispute any of the foregoing. While effectively conceding that Nelson does not disclose that the company home page is not stored on the claimed computer system, the Examiner's Answer argues that such storage is inherent. However, this conclusion is not supported by any cited authority and is not consistent with what Nelson discloses in paragraph [0033] above. **Since the Examiner has failed to establish that the limitation of a document file being stored on the claimed computer system is anticipated by Nelson, the rejection of Claims 1, 4, and 5 for anticipation by nelson should be reversed.**

[42] GROUP 2: CLAIMS 2 and 3

[43] Claim 2 depends from Claim 1 and thus is not anticipated by Nelson for the reasons given for Claim 1. In addition, Claim 2 requires that the reader program include a host interface for receiving a help request from a local version of a host application. Nelson does not teach this limitation.

[44] The Office Action addresses this limitation as follows.

Regarding Claim 2, Nelson discloses that said reader program further includes a
[45] host interface for receiving a help request from a local version of a host application (“a user may also access a user guide (help page)...” is considered as a help request.

(See paragraphs 0047, 0052), said document file being a help file for said host
[46] application (the help file will be presented on the company’s web page) (fig. 6),

[47] The Final Action maps the claimed document file to Nelson’s company home page. Claim 2 requires the document file serve as a help file for a host application. The Final Action does not indicate how Nelson’s home page qualifies as a help file. Also, the Final Action does not map the claimed host application to any element disclosed by Nelson. In other words, the Final Action does not indicate an application for which Nelson’s company home page serves as a help file. While Nelson may disclose a help page, this is not one and the same as Nelson’s company home page, which is what Claim 2 would require.

[48] The Examiner’s Answer indicates that a user’s accessing a user guide is a help request. However, while Nelson does disclose a user guide, Nelson does not equate it with Nelson’s company home page. Thus, it is

not clear how the Examiner's Answer furthers the arguments for rejecting Claims 2 and 3 for anticipation. **Since Nelson does not disclose that Nelson's company home page is a help file for an application, the rejections for Claims 2 and 3 should be reversed.**

[49] GROUP 3: CLAIMS 6-10

[50] Accessing and Storing

[51] Claim 6 requires accessing an original version of a document file stored on a computer system. The final action asserts that this limitation is met as follows.

accessing an original version (Note: original version is interpreted as a version of the index or home page which it is accessed by the client for the first time) of a document file (i.e. html file) stored on a computer (the Cache at the client computer inherently stores the web page temporarily

[52] for display),

[53] The Final Action assumes that when a browser (such as Microsoft Internet Explorer) on client computer accesses a web server, it downloads html files (e.g., index.html) to the client computer cache temporarily so that a web page can be displayed. However, this is contrary to Nelson's teaching, which is to the effect that a web server constructs and transmits a message to the client computer. Nelson does not disclose that this message is stored in a cache on the client computer, but, in any event, Nelson does not disclose that the message is an html file.

[54] Furthermore, even if the company home page were stored in a cache on the client computer system after it is accessed, that is not where the company home page is stored when it is accessed. When it is accessed, the company home page is stored (presumably) on a remote company server and not on the client computer.

[55] The Final Action has failed to establish that Nelson discloses accessing a document file, and the Final Action has failed to establish that the document file is stored on the client computer. **Since the Final Action has failed to establish that Nelson discloses all the limitations of Claim 6, the rejection of Claim 6 (and the rejections of its dependents, Claims 7-10) should be reversed.**

[56] **Specifying A Network Location**

[57] Claim 6 requires that the original version of the document file specify a network location. The Final Action maps the document file to a company home page. The Final Action does not establish that Nelson teaches that the company home page specifies a network location. The Office Action asserts that this limitation is disclosed in Nelson Paragraph 31, which reads as follows.

[58] [0031] As mentioned above, Web servers communicate with Web browsers via HTTP. An HTTP transaction consists of the server and client sending each other messages. Each message contains a request or response statement, a header containing information about the client or server, and optionally, some quantity of data. As an example, consider a user who wishes to browse a company's home page. First, the user launches the Web browser. Then the user enters the name of the company's HTTP server and, optionally, the desired content (i.e., HTML file) on that Web server. This is done using the URL format (this entry may be performed manually by typing or by selecting a HyperText link to that URL). The Web browser parses the URL into the server name and, optionally, the content name (i.e., HTML file name). If no content name is entered, the Web server's home or index page is

requested. The network protocol software contacts a Domain Name System (DNS) server to resolve the HTTP server's name into an IP address.

[59] While this paragraph refers to URLs, which are used to specify network locations, the paragraph does not teach that the company's home page specifies a URL. Of course, the home page has a network location that can be entered into a browser, but the home page need not specify its own network location. Accordingly, the Final Action has failed to establish that Nelson discloses that the document file specifies a network location. For this second reason, the rejection of Claim 6 for anticipation by Nelson should be reversed.

[60] Claim 6 requires an original version of a document file that specifies a network location via which an updated version of the document file can be accessed. For this limitation to be met by Nelson's company home page, the company home page would have to specify its own URL. Some company home pages may do this, but not all of them do. The Examiner's Answer presents an image (Answer, page 13) of a home page for the U.S. Patent Office as an exemplary company home page (ignoring the fact the Patent Office is a government office and not a company). Although the image specifies a home page URL in an address bar, the address bar is not part of the home page. (The home page is displayed below the address bar.) The home page does not appear to specify the URL presented in the address bar. Accordingly, the Examiner's own first example does not support the inference of a company home page specifying its own network location. The Examiner's Answer also presents a Lehman Brothers home page that does not appear to specify the URL indicated in the address bar.

[61] The Lehman Brothers home page contains text “Company’s home page” and this could be a link to the home page. It is possible that the link could include a hidden reference to the URL for the company home page. However, it is also possible that the text may not be a link, in which case it would not specify the URL for the company home page. It is also possible that the link could be a relative link, which would not specify the URL for the company home page. Even if the Lehman Brothers home page did specify its own URL, one or two examples do not permit an inference of inherency. In any event, the assertions of inherency are not even supported by the Examiner’s own examples.

[62] Updated Version

[63] Claim 6 requires accessing an updated version of the document file. As explained above, a browser does not access the files. Instead, as Nelson teaches, a server generates a message that may or may not include data from a file. Also, Nelson does not disclose an updated version of a document file. As with Claim 1, the Final Action interprets “updated version” as a version of the index or home page, which is accessed after the first time. However, Nelson does not disclose that a client accesses an index or home page after the first time. Also, even if a client accessed a home page twice, it is not inherent that it would have been updated in the interim. It could be the case that a client would access an original version of a home page twice and not access an updated version.

[64] Since the Final Action fails to establish that Nelson discloses an updated version of a document file, and fails to establish that Nelson discloses accessing such an updated file, the rejection of Claim 6 for anticipation should be reversed.

[65] CONCLUSION OF ARGUMENTS

[66] The rejections for lack of enablement should be withdrawn because the specification does enable one skilled in the art to practice the claimed invention. The specification clearly describes functionality to be added to a reader program such as Adobe Acrobat. There is nothing in the described functionality that could not be readily implemented by a programmer of ordinary skill in the art. The rejections for lack of enablement appear to be caused by the Examiner's ungrammatical reading of the claim language, so the rejections were erroneous to begin with and should be reversed.

[67] Since Nelson's teachings are only distantly related to the claimed invention, it is not surprising to find that Nelson does not disclose the claimed elements in the claimed combination. In particular, limitations regarding accessing and storing document files and the very existence of an update document file are not disclosed or inherent in Nelson. Accordingly, the rejections for anticipation should be reversed.

[68] Arguments in response to the Examiner's Amendment

[69] Argument #1

[70] The Examiner's Answer asserts that Appellant's arguments are "inconsistent" since:

As shown above, Claim 6 requires accessing the updated version of the document file via the network location. It does not require the updated version of the

[71] document on the network site.

[72] However, Claim 6 requires "said updated version being stored on a remote network site". The position taken at this point in the Examiner's Answer appears to conflict with clear facts.

[73] Argument #2

[74] The Examiner's Answer points out that Claim 6 does not mention a "parser". Appellant's agree and have modified their arguments in the Reply Brief to reflect this fact.

[75] Argument #3

[76] The Examiner's Answer points out that Claims 1 and 6 do not include any "when" clause or "before and after" condition to render a dimension of time. Appellants agree but never asserted otherwise.

[77] It is abundantly clear that the Examiner has interpreted the claims in a manner inconsistent with the specification and with their plain meaning. In such situations, it is sometimes helpful to explain the invention in different terms so that an examiner can better understand the intended

meaning of the claims. Appellants did not maintain that these different terms were in the claims.

[78] Argument #4

[79] Appellants have pointed out that Nelson does not disclose that Nelson's company home page is updated. The Examiner's Answer responds:

Company's home page is inherently updated because Company's home page must comprise the current date/time, announcements, news, advertisements, etc. No

[80] Company's home page has not ever been changed or updated.

[81] The Examiner's Answer supports this blanket conclusion with two examples, one involving a non-company USPTO home page and the other involving a Lehman Brothers home page. While the Examiner's Answer suggest that two home pages are updated; this does not suffice to establish that all company home pages are updated or that one could not construct a company home page that is not updated. Accordingly, the Examiner's inherency argument fails. Since all rejections for anticipation rely on this inherency, they should all be reversed.

[82] Argument #5

[83] Appellants have pointed out that Nelson does not disclose that Nelson's company home page is ever stored on a client computer. The Examiner's Amendment counters that the source code for a company home page can be displayed and thus:

As shown above, the html file of Company's home page can be accessed and

[84] temporarily stored at client computer or user computer by simply making a few clicks.

[85] However, Nelson does not disclose that these “few clicks” are made. The Examiner has not established that a company home page cannot be made without making these few clicks. Thus, the Examiner has not established that accessing a company’s home page results in the home page being stored on a client or user computer system.

[86] Argument #6

[87] Appellants have pointed out that Nelson does not disclose that the Claim 2 limitation relating to “a help request from a local version of host application.” The Examiner’s Answer responds:

Examiner considers “a

[88] user access a user guide (help page)”, such action of accessing is a help request.

[89] Appellants appreciate the clarification. While Nelson discloses a user accessing a user guide, Nelson does not equate the user guide with the company’s home page. Thus, the Claim 2 requirement that the document file (company’s home page) is a help file, is not disclosed by or inherent in Nelson.

[90] Argument #7

[91] Appellants have pointed out that Nelson does not disclose that Nelson’s company home page specifies a network location. The Examiner’s Answer argues that the limitation is met inherently:

All web sites including Company’s home page has a URL for

[92] locating itself in the Internet so that it can be browsed by users.

[93] Here, the Examiner’s Answer fails to distinguish between “having” and “specifying”. Appellants agree that all web sites *have* URLs in the

sense they can be accessed using that URL. However, not all websites *specify* their URL.

[94] As analogy, consider a pair of houses, one of which displays its address (or at least part of it) and the other of which does not. Both “have” addresses, e.g., to which mail can be sent, but only one specifies its address. The same is true for websites. All websites have URLs, but may or may not specify that URL (e.g., as text or as part of a link).

[95] **Argument #8**

[96] Appellants have pointed out that a home page need not specify its own location. The Examiner’s Answer responds that Appellant does not explain any reason why. The reason follows.

[97] Let us consider a URL such as

[98] `www.company.com/homepage.html` |

[99] One could say that the company home page “had” this URL. But whether the home page specified this URL would depend on the contents of the homepage.html file. Some company home pages might specify their URLs; for example, the homepage.html file could display text to the effect “the URL for this home page is”. For another example, the homepage.html file could contain a link that specifies the URL.

[100] However, there is no requirement for a home pages to display text indicating their URL, and it seems most do not. Some home pages include links to themselves, but these links can be relative or absolute. A relative link does not specify the full URL. Put another way, whether or not a home page specifies its URL is a design issue for a web designer. In brief, it is

not inherent that a web page would specify its own URL and the Examiner has not established otherwise.

Claims Appendix

1 1. *(previously presented)* A computer system comprising:
2 computer-readable media,
3 a computer-executable reader program for rendering information in
4 a computer-readable document file in human-cognizable form, said
5 reader program being stored on said computer-readable media, said
6 reader program including
7 a document parser for identifying a remote network location
8 on a remote network site not including said computer system
9 and specified by an original version of said document file stored
10 on said computer system,
11 a network interface for accessing an updated version of said
12 document file via said network location, and
13 a renderer for causing information in said updated version to
14 be rendered in human-cognizable form.

1 2. *(previously presented)* A computer system as recited in Claim 1
2 wherein said reader program further includes a host interface for
3 receiving a help request from a local version of a host application, said
4 document file being a help file for said host application, said updated
5 version of said document file being a more-recent version of said help
6 file for a more-recent version of said host application.

1 3. *(original)* A computer system as recited in Claim 2 wherein said
2 document is in pdf or html format.

1 4. *(previously presented)* A computer system as recited in Claim 1
2 wherein said reader program further includes a host interface for
3 receiving a help request from a local version of a host application, said
4 document file being a help file for said host application, said updated
5 version of said document file being a more-recent version of said help
6 file for said local version of said host application.

1 5. *(original)* A computer system as recited in Claim 4 wherein said host
2 interface also provides for receiving a version identification for said
3 host application from said host application.

1 6. (*previously presented*) A computer-implemented method
2 comprising:

3 accessing an original version of a document file stored on a
4 computer system, said original version of said document file specifying
5 a network location;

6 accessing an updated version of said document file via said network
7 location, said updated version having updated information, said
8 updated version being stored on a remote network site not including
9 said computer system; and

10 rendering said updated information in human-cognizable form.

1 7. (*previously presented*) A method as recited in Claim 6 further
2 comprising receiving a help request from a local version of a host
3 application, said accessing an original version occurring in response to
4 said help request, said updated version corresponding to a more-
5 recent version of said document file for a more-recent version of said
6 host application.

1 8. (*original*) A method as recited in Claim 7 wherein said document is
2 in html or pdf format.

1 9. *(previously presented)* A method as recited in Claim 6 further
2 comprising receiving a help request from a local version of a host
3 application, said accessing an original version occurring in response to
4 said help request, said updated version corresponding to a more-
5 recent version of said document file for said local version of said host
6 application.

1 10. *(original)* A method as recited in Claim 9 further comprising
2 receiving version identification for said host application from said host
3 application.

EVIDENCE APPENDIX

None. No evidence is submitted with this Appeal Brief.

RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

None. There are no related proceedings.